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FRUITS & FLOWERS

Especially Selected and Grown

FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES

★ FEB 19 1902 ★
 ANNUAL CATALOGUE
 AND PRICE LIST

1902



JUMBO

Summit Nurseries

D. L. PIERSON, Proprietor

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

Reference by permission: JEFFERSON COUNTY STATE BANK OF MONTICELLO

To Patrons and Friends

IN presenting you this Catalogue of "Fruits and Flowers Especially Grown for Southern Planting," we have much satisfaction in the knowledge that "**Merit Wins**" in the nursery business, as well as in other lines of endeavor, as is evidenced to us more and more each season by the receipt of letters from pleased customers, praising the quality of our trees and plants, and our manner of doing business.

Our motto shall ever be: "**Only the Best of Stock, and Proper Treatment.**" If unacquainted with our goods and methods, give us a trial order.

The prices named herein abrogate all previous quotations.

FREIGHT PREPAID

As so many prefer to know beforehand just what their trees will cost them at their door, we have decided to **Prepay the Freight** to points in the Gulf states on orders amounting to \$5 or more, accompanied with the cash, at prices named in this list.

NO AGENTS

We send out no Agents, but sell you trees at one-half Agents' prices, and "**Pay the Freight.**" Order direct from the Nursery.

Very truly yours,

D. L. PIERSON, Monticello, Fla.

LOCATION

We are located one mile from Monticello, in Jefferson county, in the hill country of middle Florida. Our land is high pine, well suited to the growing of fine nursery stock, it making a splendid root-system, as well as a good top, maturing early in the fall. Visit our nurseries if you can, and see what we have to sell; but if you cannot come, send in your orders, and be assured they will have our best attention.

PACKING will be done in the best manner to insure safe carriage any distance, and no charge made for the same except when boxes are required, when actual cost only will be charged. Cartage to the depot free.

TERMS. Owing to the low prices at which our goods are sold, we must insist upon cash with the order.

BOOKING ORDERS AHEAD. Parties wishing stock reserved for future shipment may remit one-fourth the amount of the bill, and balance when goods are ordered shipped.

C. O. D. We will ship orders C. O. D. by freight or express, if one-fourth the amount of the bill is sent with the order.

UNAVOIDABLE MISTAKES will sometimes occur in labeling. In all such cases, we will cheerfully furnish other trees that are true to label, by sending them free to the nearest express office, but further than this we will not be responsible. We exercise every precaution in our power to avoid all mistakes of any kind, but we are not infallible, and mistakes will sometimes occur. In such event we feel that when we have done all that is fair to make the matter right, we have discharged our duty, and no reasonable person will ask more than what is fair and right. Our shipping season opens as soon as the wood is sufficiently ripened up, usually about November 15, and continues to March 1.

WE WILL BILL 5 trees or plants at 10 rates, 50 at 100 rates, and 300 at 1,000 rates.

ORDER EARLY. You are then sure of getting the varieties you want. You get first choice of stock, and you get them planted early. December and January are the ideal months for tree planting in this climate.

ORANGES

PRICES of Oranges, Grape Fruit and Lemons

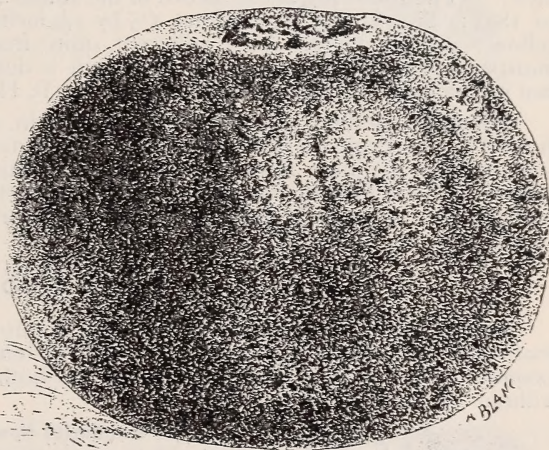
	Each	10	100
1 year, 2 to 3 feet, on 3-year stocks	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 50
1 year, 3 to 4 feet, on 3-year stocks	30	2 50	20 00
1 year, 4 to 5 feet, on 3-year stocks	35	3 00	25 00
Strong, low-branched trees, 2 years old on 4-year stocks	35	3 00	

We make a specialty of Oranges on the **hardy Trifoliata stock** on which they grow thriftily, and will withstand several degrees lower temperature than on any other stock. The trees come into bearing sooner and the fruit ripens earlier, all of which are points to be considered. Our trees are stake-trained and are entirely free from insect pests or disease.

Satsuma (Oonshiu). On Trifoliata stocks. We make a specialty of this valuable variety of the Citrus family. The Satsuma, or Oonshiu, as it is called in its native country, is a product of Japan, in which country it has been grown to perfection for years on the hardy Trifoliata stock, and is now pretty well distributed over a large portion of the upper South, in sections where the cold is too severe for general Orange culture, as well as in the more favored sections of south Florida. Reports of flattering success from plantings of the Satsuma on Trifoliata come from Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and north and west Florida.

The tree is quite a rapid grower of bushy habit, and attains a height of nine to ten feet, with about an equal spread of branches. It bears young (two to three years from the bud), and the fruit is ready for the market in October, thus assuring always a fancy price for it. The demand is very great for trees of this variety, and we are usually sold entirely out of them by January 1st every season. You should plant a few trees at least to make a trial of them, and be sure to order early.

Dancy Tangerine. The Tangerine is the best mid-season variety of the Mandarin family. The fruit is smaller than that of the Satsuma, much flattened, with a very thin, aromatic skin of a deep glossy red color, and smooth. The skin is easily detached from the pulp, which is juicy and of very good quality. The fruit is showy, making a fine appearance on the market, and, therefore, it always brings a good price. The tree is a good grower, nearly thornless, and very prolific.



Tangerine.

King. Very large, flattened, and with loosely adhering rind and segments, like all the Mandarin varieties; color orange-red; skin rough, but general appearance fine; juicy, meaty; its high and peculiar aromatic flavor is very agreeable.

Mandarin. Medium, flattened; deep yellow; skin and segments loosely adherent; flesh dark orange-yellow, spicy, aromatic; tree vigorous, prolific, and bears young.

Centennial. This variety ripens early, but hangs on the tree well, and is of fine quality late in the season. The tree is a vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

Hart's Tardiff, or Late. Fruit medium size, skin thin and smooth. Pulp juicy, with a brisk and racy flavor. Does not ripen as early as most other varieties, consequently commanding a good price late in the season.

Jaffa. Medium; peel thin; pulp melting, scarcely any fiber; juicy, rich and of exquisite flavor. In quality unsurpassed, being one of the four or five varieties which head the list.

Magnum Bonum. Size large to very large; flattened; color light, clear orange; skin smooth and glossy; color of flesh light; grain very fine, tender and melting; fruit very heavy and juicy; excellent shipper; quality best. Tree prolific and vigorous.

ORANGES, continued

Parson Brown. This is without doubt the very best of the early varieties. Our buds are from the famous Carney variety. The fruit is sweet and delicious in October, is slightly oblong, has a smooth, thin skin, and is a good shipper.

Pierce's Ruby (Ruby Blood, Sanguinea, DuRoi Blood). This Orange was one of a collection of varieties imported by Mr. R. W. Pierce, who named it Ruby. The fruit is small to medium, round, and very well flavored; it has a thin skin and but few seeds; the tree is fairly vigorous, nearly thornless, a prolific, regular, and early bearer.

Pineapple. An excellent variety, introduced some years ago, and in great favor in the Orange lake region of Florida. When grown in that section the fruit possesses a particularly fine pineapple flavor. Tree is a very strong, upright grower. Prolific; fruit medium size; thin peel; heavy and juicy.

Washington Navel. Like other Navels, bears a peculiar umbilical formation on the summit or blossom end of the fruit; this protuberance is not as prominent as in some varieties of Navel Orange. The fruit is large to very large; somewhat oval; flesh meaty, tender, sweet and high-flavored; an exceptionally luscious fruit, without perceptible membranes or fiber in its interior make-up. Ranks first in quality. For its superior prolificness, the "Washington" is usually preferred to other Navel varieties in most localities where these are largely grown.

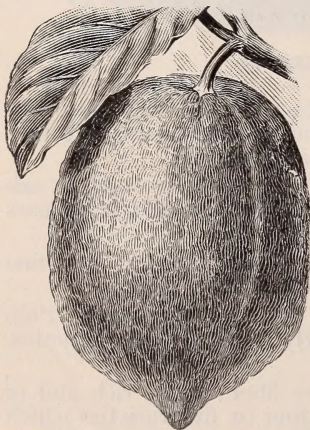
POMELO (Grape Fruit)

Marsh Seedless. Department of Agricultural Pomologist's report for 1894 and 1895 says: "The following is the record of the Marsh Seedless Pomelo received December 10, 1894: Size, large; dimensions, $5\frac{1}{3}$ by $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; surface, smooth; color, lemon-yellow; weight, heavy; peel adherent, quite free; texture, tender; juice, almost transparent; quantity, abundant. This fruit is desirable on account of the few seeds that it contains. Its quality is also good.—S. B. HEIGES, Pomologist."

Triumph. Medium; peel smooth, clear, thin, and fine-grained; less "rag" than in most Grape Fruits, and fewer seeds; very heavy, juicy, and well flavored. There is no bitter in the juice, flesh or membranes surrounding the cells and dividing the segments, and very little in the white inner lining of the peel. Tree bears young and is very prolific. One of the best of the improved varieties.

LEMONS

Genoa. This tree was introduced into California from Genoa, Italy, about ten years ago. It is an early bearer, everbearing, and fruit of *best quality* as a market Lemon. Rind sweet, standing the test of both hot and cold water for 24 hours without developing bitterness.



Genoa Lemon.

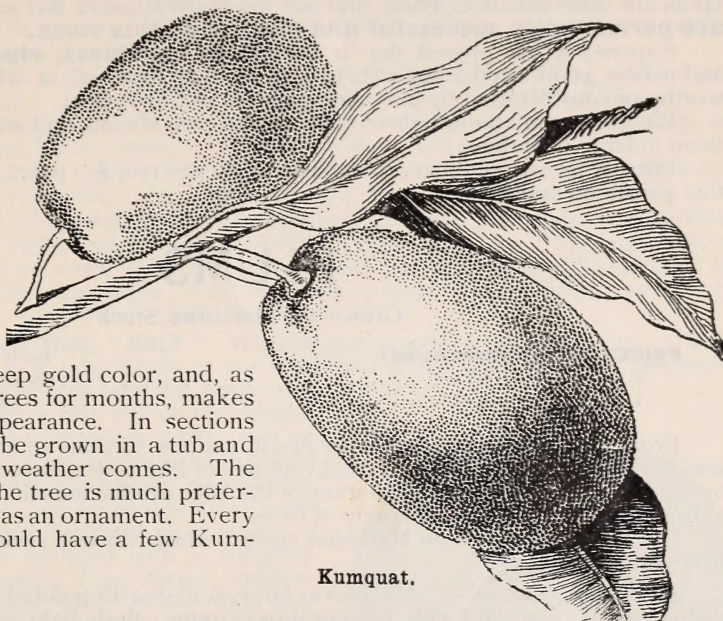
The Wonderful New Lemon, "Ponderosa." Nothing ever brought to our notice in the plant line has caused half the commotion that this wonderful Lemon has. It is a true ever-bearing variety. On a plant six feet high no less than 89 of these ponderous Lemons were growing at one time. It was a beautiful sight to see. The tree was blooming, and at the same time had fruit at all stages of development, from the size of a pea up to the ripe fruit, showing it to be a true everbearer. Fruit has been taken from this tree weighing over four pounds. The Lemons have very thin rind for such large fruit. It is the juiciest of all Lemons, makes delicious lemonade, and for culinary purposes cannot be excelled. It is not uncommon to make twelve lemon pies from one Lemon. Price of strong, 1-year plants, 25 cts. each.

We can supply the following varieties on Sour stocks: Tangerine, Mandarin, King, Hart's Late and Ruby Blood Oranges, Marsh and Triumph Grape Fruit and Genoa Lemon. Prices same as on Trifoliata.

ONLY THE BEST OF STOCK AND PROPER TREATMENT.

KIN-KAN, or KUMQUAT

This is another Japanese production, and is being planted largely in this country. This tree is of bushy habit, forming a shapely, round head, making it a very handsome tree. It is very hardy, and bears quite young, as soon in fact as there is enough wood to hold fruit. The fruit is about an inch by one and a half inches in size and is eaten peel and all, or used for preserves and to crystallize and sells for fancy prices. The tree is an enormous bearer, and the fruit is a rich, deep gold color, and, as it will hang on the trees for months, makes a very attractive appearance. In sections further north it can be grown in a tub and taken in when cold weather comes. The fruit being edible, the tree is much preferable to the Otaheite as an ornament. Every southern garden should have a few Kumquat trees.



Kumquat.

PRICES:

	Each	10
1 year, 10 to 15 inches, bushy plants	\$0 25	\$2 00
1 year, 18 to 24 inches, strong bushy plants	40	3 50
1 year, small, for growing in pots. by mail .	25	
2 year, strong plants, 2 to 3 feet, full of fruit	75 cts. to	1 00

THE TRIFOLIATA

Citrus trifoliata, *Limonium trifoliatum*, *AEgle sepiaria*, and
Citrus triptera of Botanists

During the last few years, the Trifoliata has attracted more attention among the Orange-growers and Citrus-culturists of this country, particularly in Florida and the subtropical region of the Gulf, than any other member of the Citrus family. Its value as a stock for Oranges and other Citrus fruits (as well as for hedges and ornamental planting) is now well determined by experimental planting extending over a period of more than twenty years.

It is entirely hardy throughout the lower South, being unaffected by such frosts and freezes as occur in this region. Specimens, entirely unprotected, have stood the winters uninjured for years as far north as Washington.

Resistant to Adverse Conditions. The Trifoliata stands neglect and exposure to extremes of temperature or excesses of moisture or dryness with less injury than any other species of Citrus with which we are acquainted, and its immunity from the attacks of disease and insects is remarkable.

Not a Small Tree. In Japan the Trifoliata attains a height of 20 to 25 feet, and it will undoubtedly grow as large here. Some of the older Trifoliata trees in the Gulf region have reached a height of 15 to 20 feet with a diameter of 4 inches, and there are many young trees 10 to 15 feet high.

As a Hedge Plant. The vigor of the Trifoliata, its hardiness, resistant qualities, stout thorns, and the ease with which it is confined in a small space, make it an ideal hedge plant. It forms an impenetrable barrier to man and beast, and with proper care can be made rabbit-proof. Unquestionably the best hedge plant for the lower South.

AS A STOCK FOR THE ORANGE AND OTHER CITRUS

In the nursery the *Trifoliata* is a rapid and vigorous grower. **All varieties of Oranges and other Citrus take readily upon it and grow off well**, and so far as our observation extends, and we have investigated the subject very carefully, **are permanently successful and prolific on this stock.**

Experience has proved that it **increases hardiness, ripens fruit earlier**, and makes good sized trees with low, spreading tops, all of which are points well worthy of consideration by intending planters of Citrus trees.

We grow many thousands of these stocks each season, and are prepared to supply them in large quantities.

Price of 1-year seedlings, 50 cts. per 10, \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000. Larger quantities, prices on application.

PLUMS

Grown on Marianna Stock

PRICES, except where noted :

	Each	10	100
1 year, 3 to 4 feet	\$0 10	\$0 90	\$7 00
1 year, 4 to 5 feet	15	1 25	9 00

From the long list of varieties grown in various sections of the country, we have selected a few of the tested and tried varieties of Plums that have proved well adapted to the Gulf coast country. Also some of the later productions that promise to be valuable additions to this grand family of fruits.

Our trees are grown on Marianna stocks, which do not sucker, and are entirely free from root-knot.

Abundance (Lovett's). Medium to large, round, with pointed apex ; skin greenish yellow ground, overlaid with dull purplish carmine ; flesh light greenish yellow, juicy and sweet, with a touch of subacid and slight apricot flavor ; cling ; quality best ; pit small. Strong grower, upright ; very prolific.

Abundance has been, perhaps, more widely and extensively planted throughout the country than any other of the Japanese plums. It is one of the most popular and profitable early sorts in the Plum-growing sections of the North, as well as over a wide area in the lower South.

Bailey. We quote the description of Professor Bailey, after whom it was named : "Fruit large, nearly globular, with only a slight tendency to become conical ; skin ground color rich orange, overspread with light and bright cherry red, and showing many minute orange dots ; flesh thick and melting, yellow, of excellent quality ; cling. Tree strong and upright, productive. Closely related to Burbank, but rounder and mostly larger, and later."

Berckmans, or Sweet Botan. Fruit large, nearly round ; skin green, with purple and blue bloom ; flesh yellowish, firm and sugary. Ripens June 20 to July 5.

Burbank. Introduced from Japan by Luther Burbank, of California, and is considered one of the best varieties brought out. Fruit large, with cherry-red skin and yellow flesh, which is very sweet and of a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. The skin is tough and leathery, making it nearly curculio proof, and a good shipper.

Excelsior. This is a seedling of the Kelsey ; fruit large, round, 1½ inches in diameter ; color reddish purple, with heavy blue bloom ; very handsome ; flesh sweet, juicy, melting, and of best quality. Ripens early in June.

Hale. Handsome, large, round-cordate ; orange, thinly overlaid with mottled red, so as to have a yellowish red appearance, or, in well-colored specimens, deep cherry red with yellow specks ; flesh yellow, soft and juicy (yet a good keeper), with a very delicious slightly acid peach flavor ; skin somewhat sour ; cling. Very late. Tree a remarkably strong grower.

Kelsey. Now so well known as to hardly need a description. Fruit very large, meaty, and of a delicious flavor ; a good shipper. Ripens late July to middle August.

Normand. Strong, upright-growing tree, very productive ; fruit medium to large, obtusely conical, with heart-like base and a short stem ; skin golden yellow, with slight blush—a beauty ; flesh firm, meaty, yellow, of high quality ; freestone, small pit. Ripens just after Abundance. Valuable for family or fancy market.

Red June. A vigorous, hardy, upright, spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large, deep vermilion-red, with handsome bloom; very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly subacid, of good and pleasant quality; half cling; pit small. Ripens a few days after Willard, and is the best in quality of the early varieties.

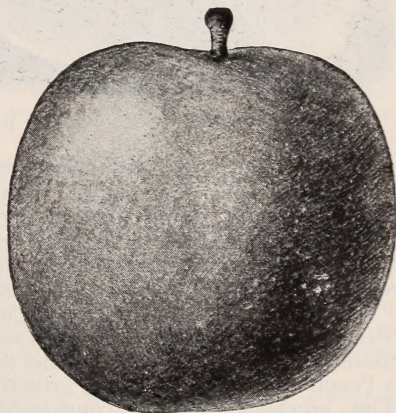
Satsuma Blood. Fruit large, globular in shape, with purplish red skin and dark blood-red flesh, which is firm, juicy, and well flavored. Ripens about three weeks earlier than Kelsey, and is a desirable variety.

Wild Goose. Fruit large, oblong; skin bright red; flesh juicy, sweet, and of excellent quality; cling. June. Tree vigorous and prolific. A showy fruit; very profitable for early shipment. Should not be allowed to hang on the tree too long, as it is much better when house-ripened. An American or native Plum.

Orange's Cherry Plum. Fruit resembles the cherry in size, appearance and flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. An acquisition as a summer fruit for Florida.

Wickson. Mr. Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, California, considers this the best of all his cross-bred Plums, and offered the original tree for \$2,500. Fruit large to very large, obconical; waxy white when half grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to a dark crimson-purple; flesh very firm, yellow, juicy, subacid and highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; quality best.

The Luscious New Plum, "JUICY." We give the introducer's description: "This glorious new Plum is a production of the renowned horticulturist, Luther Burbank, of California, and is a cross between Botan and Robinson. The fruit is the size of the former and three times larger than the latter, and of perfect shape. Skin thin and transparent, light yellow, underlaid with scarlet—as beautiful as wax. In quality it seems to us that there is no other fruit which can approach it. It has a delicious sweetness, mingled with a sprightly acid and a high, melting Plum flavor, surpassing anything we ever saw. When fully ripe it is so juicy that when the skin is broken its delicious pulp flows out like honey. The tree is a hardy, rank, luxuriant grower, though of dwarfish habit. It begins to bear when very small; trees scarcely 3 feet high often produce large crops; when of fair size it is an enormous yielder, and the fruit ripens early. The fruit keeps a long time after ripening, often 15 to 20 days in hot weather before decaying." Fine 1-year trees, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, 5 for \$1.



"Juicy" Plum.

MARIANNA PLUMS

The best stock on which to grow Plums. It is free from root-knot, and does not sucker. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

PEACHES

PRICES:

	Each	10	100	1,000
3 to 4 feet	\$0 10	\$0 90	\$7 00	\$50 00
2 to 3 feet, trees for orchard planting	08	75	5 00	35 00

Budded on native seedlings, and free from all disease or insect pests. This short list gives the cream of the best and most profitable varieties.

Alexander. Fruit large, highly colored; flesh greenish white, juicy, vinous, and of fair quality; clingstone. The earliest to ripen of any variety of the Persian type. About June 1.

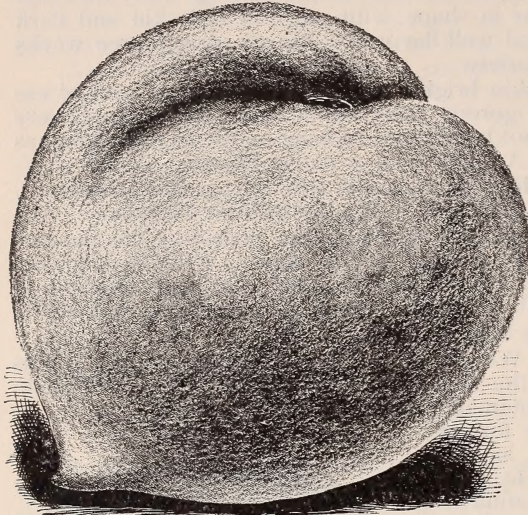
Angel. Freestone; very large and handsome; skin yellow, washed with red. An early and profuse bearer; blooms a month later than Peen-to. Ripens last of June.

Bidwell's Early. To the credit of this Peach more than any other is due the great success of Peach-growing in south Florida. It is the first ordinary shaped Peach on the market. In the extreme lower part of the state it matures in April.

Bidwell's Late. A seedling of Peen-to; cling; of large size and excellent quality; color yellowish; flesh fine-grained, sweet and juicy. Matures about three weeks later than Peen-to.

PEACHES, continued

Chinese Cling. Very large, globular; skin yellowish white, washed with red; flesh white, rich, vinous, excellent. July 5 to 15.



Waldo Peach. (See opposite page.)

Early Cream. Freestone; seedling of Honey, but much larger, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; skin yellow, washed with red; flesh fine-grained, sweet, juicy and of excellent flavor. June 15 to 25.

Elberta. Freestone; very large; skin and flesh yellow. A valuable variety for north and west Florida and Georgia. Ripens about middle of July.

Florida Crawford. Freestone; fruit large, with yellow skin and flesh, melting and rich. Ripens middle of July.

Florida Gem. Introducer's description: "For extensive planting we rank this variety equal to any. During the past three years we have been shipping them before the last of the Waldo was gone, and have found them equally as profitable. Size medium to large, measuring 2 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; resembles Honey in shape, but without so sharp a point; skin yellow, washed and flecked with red; flesh fine-

grained, sweet, juicy, and of excellent flavor; freestone. Ripens June 15 to July 1."

General Lee. Very large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy and highly flavored; quality best; cling. July 5 to 15. A good market variety.

Gibbons' October. A medium to large freestone; in quality unexcelled by any extremely late Peach that ripens this far South. September 25 to October 15. A native seedling. Tree vigorous and handsome.

Jewel. Fruit almost identical with the Waldo, but ripens about ten days earlier. Very favorable reports have been received of this Peach during the past season, and there is no doubt that it is at least ten days earlier, and in all respects equally as good a Peach as the Waldo. The growth of tree is more open and shows fewer fruit buds. This, however, might be considered a good thing, as the Waldo has a tendency to overbear. We can recommend this variety wherever either the Waldo, Bidwell's Early or Peen-to can be raised, for after seeing its behavior the past season we have no fears of its being a shy bearer.

Japan Dwarf Blood. A blood freestone, of good size and appearance and excellent quality. **Ripens earlier than Alexander.** A stocky tree, of comparatively recent introduction. It is reported to have fruited well in localities of west Florida, and in southern Louisiana, and great hopes are everywhere entertained of it as a valuable market Peach.

Honey. Medium size, oval, compressed, with deep suture on one side, extending more than half way around and terminating in a sharp, peculiar recurved point; skin whitish yellow, washed and marbled with red in the sun; flesh creamy white; fine, juicy, melting, with peculiar honeyed, rich, sweet flavor; quality excellent; free. June 5 to 20.

Oviedo. Introducer's description: "Beyond all doubt the largest and best Peach that thrives in this latitude; has also been a perfect success as far south as Leesburg, and we have good reports from it at Tampa and below. With the Waldo for first ripening, Florida Gem for second and Oviedo for third, we ship from the first of June until the middle of July, and our books show that any one paid as well as another of these three, our favorites."

Peen-to. This old standard is too well known in Florida to need one word of recommendation by us. Generally blooms in January and ripens its fruit in April and May, and is enormously productive. Its earliness renders it one of the most valuable market varieties.

Powers' September. Fruit of good size, handsome, and of excellent quality; free. September 1 to 15. The tree is a good grower, and an annual and abundant bearer. A native variety of special value on account of its lateness.

Sneed. The earliest Peach known, averaging 8 to 10 days earlier than Alexander. Fruit of medium size, somewhat oval in shape; color creamy white, with rich red blush on sunny side; ripens evenly to the pit; flesh white, very free and juicy; free-stone; of fine quality and not subject to rot, as are so many others of the early varieties. A seedling of the Chinese Cling, it has the vigor of its parent in tree growth and fruit buds.

Stump the World. Very nearly round; skin creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good; free. July 15 to 25.

Waldo. Medium size, roundish oblong; skin highly colored, varying from light salmon to dark red on the side next the sun; flesh yellowish white, red at the stone; juicy, melting, sweet, of good quality; free. Ripens with the Peen-to. A seedling of Peen-to, supposed to be crossed with Honey.

PEARS

PRICES:

	To	100	1,000
1 year, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 80	\$6 00	\$40 00
1 year, 3 to 4 feet	1 00	8 50	60 00
1 year, 4 to 5 feet	1 25	10 00	70 00
1 year, branched	1 50	12 00	80 00

Special Florida, 1-year trees, 3 to 6 feet, 35 cts. each, \$30 per 100; 2-year trees, well branched, 60 cents each, \$50 per 100.

Growing Pears for the northern markets is no longer an experiment in the South, but a positive success; and so much has been published in the agricultural papers and others during the past few years, giving facts and figures to prove the profit in it, that we need not argue the point here, but will say that any one having a piece of ground available, and selecting varieties adapted to our climate and soil, can hardly make a mistake by planting out a Pear orchard.

Varieties to Plant. Some may be tempted to plant northern varieties in this climate, and to such we would say, **don't do it.** We have tried them, and know they are failures here. We cannot hope to grow the northern Bartlett, but we can grow the **Southern Keiffer, Le Conte, Garber, etc.,** and when rightly handled they are not only **good fruit** for home consumption, but are **money getters** when shipped to northern markets at the proper stage and in the proper manner. For home use, they should be allowed to mature on the tree and then picked, and be ripened up in a cool, dark room, when they are delicious out of hand or for putting up.

For shipping, pick just before fully mature, pack in nice clean barrels or crates (throwing out all rough or knotty specimens), filled full and well shaken down, that they may not rattle in transit. Good fruit packed in this manner brings good prices one year with another.

Florida. Probably a seedling of Kieffer crossed with Bartlett. The original tree is growing within a short distance of our grounds and we have noticed it carefully for several years. It has borne several crops of fruit, commencing when about three years old, and has given a crop every year since and has never blighted, though it is growing among other trees that are full of blight. The tree is a very thrifty grower, and like Kieffer inclined to overbear. The fruit is a little smaller than LeConte, is of rather a russet color when mature but ripens up to a beautiful golden yellow. It does not rot on the tree like Kieffer and ripens up nicely. I picked several delicious specimens myself last season, ready to eat when picked. The fruit can be picked as early as July 15 and will ripen up in storage, and fruits left on the tree until September 1 were of good quality. It is almost entirely free from gritty particles, and a delicious dessert fruit. While it may be a little late for northern markets, it will make a fine home and southern market fruit. We have had a number of very flattering testimonials from good judges to whom fruits were sent, and as a sample we append what S. Powers, editor of *Florida Farmer and Fruit-Grower* said of it August 20, 1898:

"The Pear was evidently dead ripe and was badly flattened out in the mail. Enough remained to show a beautiful golden russet color, a fine-grained, rich, satisfactory flesh, comparatively free from sandy particles. In physical characteristics it resembles the LeConte more than the Kieffer, but is richer than either. The form, however, we infer is rather after the model of the Kieffer, though smaller. One of the finest Pears we have tested in Florida." And again September 21, 1900, Mr. Powers says of it: "The fruit was very fine in appearance, a deep golden yellow, speckled with russet; medium size; ordinary pear shape. As our correspondent states, some of them were rather dry and mealy, but others were juicy and delicious; free from hard, granulated

PEARS, continued

cores ; melting and with more of the true Pear flavor than the Le Conte or any other of the Oriental varieties." These last specimens were left too long on the tree (September 15) and some of them were most too ripe. Although our stock of trees is limited this season, we have made the price low for such a promising new fruit.

Le Conte. A cross between the old China Sand Pear and a cultivated variety. Fruit large, pyriform ; skin smooth, pale yellow. Maturity from July 1 to end of August. The tree is of remarkable vigor and rapid growth ; foliage dense and luxuriant ; hardy everywhere, but of greatest value South. Le Conte and Kieffer are so far the most desirable varieties of this class, and our stock of trees is exceedingly large. Mr. Stringfellow, the pioneer Le Conte grower of Texas, says he first found out the superior quality of Le Conte after eating his own fruit in Chicago. Our stock is grown from cuttings of young, thrifty trees ; clean and healthy.



Kieffer Pear.

Kieffer. A seedling of China Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett. Fruit large to very large, affecting the ovoid or egg shape ; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek ; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma ; quality good. Tree very vigorous and prolific ; begins to bear when four years old. Matures from September to October. It is unfortunate that the real merits of this fruit have been underestimated, from the haste in which it is hurried to market in an immature condition, and often before it has attained proper size. When it has been allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive, and in point of quality it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett ; it is then an excellent dessert fruit. Our Kieffers are buds and grafts on whole root Le Conte and Japan stocks (don't buy Pears on French roots to plant in this section), and are a handsome lot of trees. Buds and cions were taken with great care from young, prolific trees.

Garber. This Pear in growth of tree closely resembles the rest of the oriental strain, but probably is more like the Smith in this respect than any other. Fruit closely resembles the Kieffer in size, shape and color, but ripens three weeks later. It has not been so thoroughly tested, but it is quite promising, and bids fair to become very valuable.

Smith. Uniformly large and perfect, very smooth and handsome ; similar in form and color to the Le Conte ; melting and juicy, with smooth, creamy texture ; quality very good when properly ripened. Ripens with or just ahead of the Le Conte. An early, annual and prolific bearer, and exceedingly profitable. Tree equals the Le Conte in luxuriant growth.

APPLES

PRICES: 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100.

Though the extreme South cannot be said to be an Apple country, a few varieties do very well, and every garden should have a few trees of this choice fruit. Our trees are grafted on whole root-stocks, and are very fine.

Ben Davis, or New York Pippin. Large, roundish ; yellow ground, splashed and marbled with bright red ; tender, juicy, mild subacid, pleasant flavor. Succeeds well over a great extent of our country.

Horse. Size large ; green, changing to yellow ; a true southern variety ; well known and deservedly popular ; tree a fair grower and very productive. Ripens last of July to August 15.

Jennings' Florida. Large, oblate ; color green ; flesh white, subacid, juicy and good ; a fine cooking Apple, and also to eat out of hand. Ripens in July. Tree handsome, of vigorous growth, and open, spreading habit ; a heavy annual bearer.

Red Astrachan. Fruit large, red, crisp and juicy, quite acid. Ripens in June.

Red June. Deep red, medium size, juicy ; tree very productive. Ripens last of June. These varieties do well in this climate.

PRICES:

FIGS

	10	100	1,000
1 year, 1 to 2 feet	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$40 00
1 year, 2 to 3 feet	1 00	8 00	60 00
1 year, 3 to 4 feet	1 50	10 00	75 00
1 year, 4 to 5 feet	2 00	15 00	

Our Figs are all field-grown from cuttings, and are thrifty 1-year trees, many of them being loaded with fruit in the nursery row.

Sugar, or Celestial Fig. Known to all lovers of Figs as the best. The fruits are small, but very sweet—so sweet that you can eat them without peeling.

Lemon. Medium to large; yellow; sweet; profuse and early bearer. Good.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

PRICES:

	Each	10	100
1 year, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
1 year, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 75	12 50
1 year, 4 to 5 feet	25	2 00	15 00

Grown on native seedlings and true to name, as all wood for propagation is taken from bearing trees on our own grounds.

Nectar. Several years ago we noticed among a clump of trees imported from Japan, and used as mother stocks for grafting, a very promising looking seedling, and, when later, the old trees were dug up this seedling was left and soon came into bearing, and has proved to be a heavy annual bearer of a superior fruit. In size the fruit is $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of a deep glossy red in color when fully ripe, is generally seedless, and the pulp is deliciously sweet and free from stringiness. Being small, it may be eaten without soiling the fingers. Try it, and you will say it is rightly named Nectar.) Season of ripening, September to December. Special price, nice trees, 35 cts. each.

Dai-Dai-Maru. Tree of rather open growth, with distinct light foliage. Fruit medium size; shape flat, like a tomato; flesh white, with few seeds; quality very fine.

Hyakume. Very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, but always somewhat flattened at both ends; generally slightly depressed at point opposite the stem; diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; the color of the skin is rather a light yellow, nearly always marked with dark rings at the apex; the flesh is dark, sweet, crisp and meaty, entirely free from astringency, and good to eat while still hard; one of the best varieties in cultivation; keeps well; tree of good growth, and a free bearer. This is one of the best of the Persimmons.

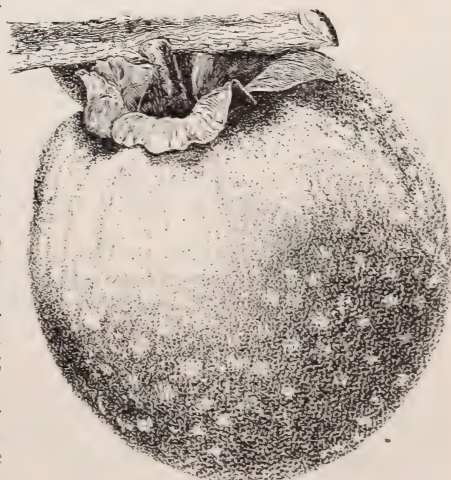
Tane-Nashi. Very large, roundish conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; skin light yellow, changing to bright red; flesh yellow, generally seedless; astringent until fully ripe, then one of the best.

Triumph. Origin near Sanford, in Orange county, Florida, from seed from Japan. Its quality is of the best; size medium; tomato-shaped; a pretty carmine on a yellow ground; very productive. Ripe in October, and holds on the tree until January.

Tsuru. Longest in proportion to its size of all the varieties; slender, pointed; diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches transversely; color of skin bright red; flesh orange-colored, with darker coloring in immediate vicinity of seeds, which are few; very astringent until ripe, and one of the latest to ripen; a good keeper, and of good quality when fully ripe; tree a heavy bearer.

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided; skin orange-yellow; flesh yellow, generally seedless; quality very fine; tree rather an open grower; distinct foliage.

Zengi. Small, roundish oblate; skin reddish yellow; flesh very dark, quality very good, it being edible while still hard, and one of the earliest varieties to ripen; tree vigorous and a good bearer.



Zengi Persimmon.

MULBERRIES

PRICES: 5- to 7-foot trees, 12 cents each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100

Downing. A subacid berry of good quality; not as prolific as some sorts; a strong, upright grower, with beautiful foliage; valuable as an ornamental or shade tree, as well as for its fruit.

Hicks' Everbearing. Fruit sweet and rather insipid; very productive; tree grows rapidly and bears young; should be grown by every farmer who keeps swine or poultry, this variety having special value for this purpose, as it bears from May to August.

White (*Morus alba*). Large and very sweet; rapid grower, and a very productive and handsome tree.

POMEGRANATES

PRICES: 1 year, from cuttings, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100

Sweet. A desirable sort for home use and local market. The tree should be carefully trained, with branches about four feet from the ground, and should not be allowed to sucker. When thus cared for it forms a beautiful, thrifty tree, and is almost sure to bear a good crop of fine, palatable fruit every year.

Purple-Seeded. Very large and highly colored; pulp very juicy and of best quality; color of the rind and berry unusually bright for a sweet Pomegranate.

QUINCES

PRICES: 1-year trees, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100

This well known fruit is produced with a considerable degree of success in many localities in the lower South.

Apple (Orange). Large, round; skin golden yellow; flesh cooks quite tender; excellent for preserving. Ripens in November.

Champion. A new variety, highly recommended; fruit large and fine; a heavy bearer.

Meech. A new variety, pronounced by good authority to be of exceptional merit. A vigorous grower, and immensely productive. Fruit large; lively orange color, of great beauty; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.

GRAPES

PRICES, except where noted:

	Each	10	100
1 year vines	\$0 10	\$0 90	\$7 00
2 years, transplanted	15	1 25	10 00

Concord. Bunches and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin, cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good; very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation, and, next to Delaware, the most popular of native Grapes. Ripens in July.

Delaware. Bunches small to medium; fruit small; skin red or pink, and very thin; fruit juicy, vinous, excellent, held in very high esteem everywhere it is grown; only a moderate grower when young, but very hardy and vigorous when fully established. Ripens in July.

Ives. Generally considered one of the most valuable early varieties for market. One of the hardiest; strong grower; very productive; stands shipping well; bunch large; berries large, pulpy, sweet, of fair quality. A popular wine Grape. June.

Moore's Early. Bunch small; berry very large, round, blue-black; flesh pulpy, sweet; quality good; very early or 2 weeks before the Concord. Valuable for market.

Niagara. The most popular Grape in the state today. Color white, with a tinge of light straw; bunches large, compact; berries large, thin-skinned, juicy, with few seeds; quality the best; a strong, vigorous grower and a heavy and uniform bearer.

Scuppernon. Bunches composed of 8 or 10 berries, which are very large, round and bronze-colored when fully ripe; flesh sweet, pulpy, vinous; quality excellent. Matures middle of August. The vine is free from all diseases, and is exceedingly prolific.

James. Berry of large size and good quality; black. Vine very prolific. Commences to ripen about the first of August and continues until frost. Allen Warren & Co., of Greenville, N. C., say: "We exhibited this Grape at the State Exposition, with many other fine varieties, but there was not a Grape on exhibition to equal the James. It has taken the premium wherever exhibited. 1-year layers, 10 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100; 2 years, transplanted, 25 cts. each, \$1.60 for 10, \$12 per 100.

Flowers. Berries large, black; bunches composed of from 15 to 20 berries; fruit of sweet, vinous flavor. Matures in August.

Thomas. Bunches seldom exceed 8 or 10 berries; color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender, vinous; quality equal or superior to any of the Muscadine type. Maturity middle of August.



Delaware Grape.

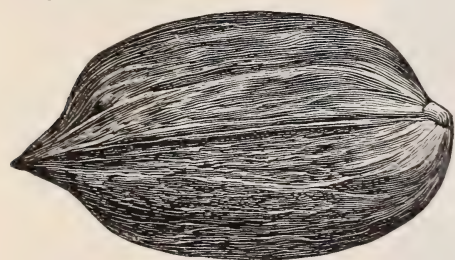
BLACKBERRIES

First Ripe. Large and very sweet. Ripens fully two weeks before the earliest of the old field berries. Is not a Dewberry, but a regular bush. Strong 1-year plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

NUT-BEARING TREES

PECANS

The Pecan industry is yet in its infancy, and as the territory in which it can be grown successfully is limited to the southern section of our country, we have practically the world for a market. The demand for the nuts is growing larger each year,



Pecan.

as new uses are found for them in the manufacture of foods, confections, etc. Unlike other fruits, it is not necessary to hurry them to market as soon as ripe, but they may be held until the market is satisfactory. But to be certain of obtaining the best results, that is, trees that bear choice, large paper-shell nuts (that sell for the best prices always), it is necessary that we plant only grafted or budded trees, as seedlings, even from the finest nuts, are very disappointing, very few coming true to seed, and after waiting several years for them to come into bearing, find that

we have trees bearing a mixed and mongrel lot of fruit that must be sold at very low prices. We have tried it and know what we are talking about. You would not think of planting an orchard of seedling apples, peaches or plums, and Pecans are no more certain to come true to the seed planted. Then, again, grafted or budded trees come into bearing in about one-half the time that seedlings do, and you thus realize an income from your investment much sooner. The trees are higher in price, as good grafting wood is yet scarce, and the process of grafting and budding is uncertain; but the final results justify the extra outlay at the start. We will furnish our customers, free of charge, a pamphlet giving full instructions in the planting and care of a Pecan grove, based on our experience of a number of years, which will enable you to start right and go right.

Admiral Schley. This nut originated in Mississippi and is described by competent judges as the finest nut grown. Size medium to large; shell very thin and a beautiful brown color, full meated and with very little membrane. The meats are easily taken from shell whole and shine as if varnished. The nuts easily bring \$1 per lb. for seed.

Jumbo. Origin same as Louisiana; very large (50 to the pound), medium shell, meat of good flavor, partition quite thick.

PECANS, continued

Louisiana. Tree originated from seed bought in New Orleans. It is a long nut pointed at both ends and in size about $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches; shell thin and meat full and fine flavored, parts readily from shell and with very little membrane or partition; tree a full and regular bearer.

Columbian. Description same as Jumbo.

Egg Shell. Origin same as Louisiana; very large, egg-shaped and very thin shell; meat sweet and full; tree not yet in full bearing.

Egg Shell No. 2. Origin same as Egg Shell but about two-thirds as large, but I think a better flavored nut; shell quite thin.

Lady Finger. The tree was growing on my grounds when I bought the place. Bears a long, slim nut, small in size but very full of finely flavored meat; shell thin with very little partition and meat parts readily; a very fine table nut; tree is a regular and full bearer.

PRICES OF TREES:

Admiral Schley—

	Each	Doz.
1-year grafts or buds, 6 to 12 in.	\$0 75	\$8 00
1-year grafts or buds, 1 to 2 ft.	1 00	10 00
1-year grafts or buds, 2 to 3 ft.	1 50	15 00
2-year grafts or buds, 3 to 6 ft.	2 00	

Louisiana, Jumbo, Columbian and Egg Shell—

1-year grafts or buds, 6 to 12 in.	65	6 00
1-year grafts or buds, 1 to 2 ft.	75	7 50
1-year grafts or buds, 2 to 3 ft.	1 00	9 00
2-year grafts or buds, 3 to 6 ft.	1 50	

Egg Shell No. 2 and Lady Finger—

1-year grafts or buds, 6 to 12 in.	50	5 00
1-year grafts or buds, 1 to 2 ft.	60	6 00
1-year grafts or buds, 2 to 3 ft.	75	7 50

PRICES OF SEEDLINGS:

	Each	10	100	1,000
Louisiana—1 to 2 ft.	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00	
Common for Stocks—1 to 2 ft.	10	75	6 00	\$50 00

I would advise planting Admiral Schley, Louisiana and Egg Shell for main crop, with a few trees of the others for a variety.

CHESTNUTS

Japan Mammoth. Bears bright-colored, clean-looking, sweet nuts of fine flavor and immense size; the burs sometimes contain as many as five large nuts. The tree is similar in habit and growth to the Spanish Chestnut, and makes a very handsome tree. Many of the trees bloom in the nursery the second year from the seed, and we have seen them fairly loaded with nuts at four years old. Price, 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

JAPAN WALNUTS

“*Juglans Sieboldiana*” and “*Juglans cordiformis*”

The beauty of these trees, their rapidity of growth and the desirability of their nuts, make them the most valuable ornamental nut-producing trees ever offered to the American public. The trees are as hardy as an oak, with large, handsome leaves of a beautiful shade of green; very rapid, vigorous growers, assuming a very handsome form, and requiring no pruning. They mature early, bear young, and are immensely productive. Nuts are of high quality, borne in clusters of 15 to 20, and it is a decided success in this state. Price, 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA

All double-flowering, choice Japanese sorts, imported by us direct. **Alba plena**, pure white. **Red**, in beautiful shades. **Pink**, Madam Humes Blush. **Variegated**, red and white. Prices of blooming-size plants, 12 to 15 inches, 75 cts.; 15 to 18 inches, \$1; 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50; larger plants, \$2 to \$5 each.

Single-flowering varieties—**Red**, 10 to 15 inches, 25 cts. **Pink**, 10 to 15 inches, 25c.

FIELD-GROWN ROSES

We make a specialty of this feature of our business, and from the increased orders and the many letters we receive each season in praise of our plants, we judge our efforts to please customers who want fine flowers and plenty of them are meeting with success. To have plenty of fine Roses, it is necessary to have strong, field-grown plants. Select a spot for your Rose garden that has a good clay subsoil, if possible; use plenty of good cow-lot manure or ground bone for fertilizer, and mulch with leaves during the heat of summer and fall. Budded Roses should be planted 2 inches below where they were budded, to lessen the danger of sprouts from the wild stock, and if the sprouts do appear, cut them off at once. To trim Tea Roses, always cut the blooms with long stems, and head-in any long shoots; also, keep old and dead branches cut out. Old stocks of Hybrid Perpetuals should be cut to within 3 or 4 inches of the ground, after blooming, to allow new wood to grow. Do not cut off the long shoots of climbing Roses, but head-in the side branches.

We propagate Roses on their own roots; also, by budding and grafting, and send out nothing but strong, well-rooted plants, true to name. One-year plants, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen; 2-year plants, 35 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

Archduke Charles. Known all over the South as the "Confederate Rose," having the Confederate colors on the same plant, red and white. Color brilliant crimson-violet; as the blooms grow older they show streaks of white running through them. A very hardy, strong grower and deserves a place in every Rose garden.

American Beauty. (Hybrid Perpetual.)

Flowers very large, of beautiful form and very double; color a deep, rich rose. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France or the old-fashioned Damask Rose. It is truly an everbloomer, each shoot producing a bud.

Bon Silene. (Tea.) Equally valuable for summer or winter blooming. Buds of beautiful form; an unusually free bloomer. Color deep rose, shaded carmine.

Bougere. (Tea.) Extra large, very double and full; exceedingly sweet tea scent; color bronze-rose or violet-crimson, delicately shaded with lilac; vigorous, and a profuse and constant bloomer. An old sort, but one of the most desirable.

Captain Christy. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Delicate flesh color, shaded rose in the center; large, finely formed flower.

Catherine Mermet. (Tea.) The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the bright pink of the center, shading into light creamy pink; reminds one of La France in its silvery shading. Strong grower; fine bloomer.

Clothilde Soupert. (Polyantha.) This lovely Rose resembles the Tea Rose so closely that it is called a Tea Polyantha. The flowers are borne in clusters, and are of large, round, flat form, with beautifully imbricated petals; perfectly full and double, and deliciously sweet; color beautiful pinkish amber or pale creamy yellow, delicately flushed with silvery rose, sometimes ivory white, exquisitely tinted with pale



Captain Christy.

ROSES, continued

salmon and sometimes both red and white flowers are produced on the same plant. It is a particularly handsome Rose, always greatly admired. The bush is a vigorous and compact grower, and a continuous and remarkably profuse bloomer.



Bud of Etoile de Lyon.

Cabbage Rose. We take pleasure in offering fine plants of the true Red Provence Rose, better and more favorably known as the "Cabbage Rose." Large, deliciously fragrant, deep pink flowers, and perfectly hardy.

Dinsmore. Everblooming, dazzling scarlet-crimson; very large; fine bedder.

Duchesse de Brabant. (Tea.) Soft, rosy pink, petals edged with silver; very sweet; one of the best.

Etoile de Lyon. (Tea.) Beautiful chrome-yellow, deepening to pure golden yellow at the center; the flowers are very large, very double and full, and delicately fragrant. Unequaled among yellow Roses in this region, except by Marechal Niel, which it much resembles in its flowers. In the North it is styled a rival of Perle des Jardins, but is much larger.

General Jacqueminot. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Large, globular flowers of a rich crimson-scarlet color.

General Tartas. Everblooming; deep mottled rose, tinged with buff.

Gloire de Margottin. This grand, new Hybrid Perpetual Rose originated in Europe, and is believed to be one of the very finest varieties of recent years. The flowers are very large and of symmetrical form, somewhat globular, very full and deliciously scented. The color is a clear, dazzling red. Certainly one of the most

brilliant Roses ever seen. It is a free bloomer and vigorous grower, and is recommended for its great beauty and wonderful color.

Glory of Paris. (Hybrid Perpetual.) A grand Rose. The blooms are very large and full, many measuring 6 inches across; color a beautiful shade of pink; very hardy, strong grower.

Giant of Battles. This is still esteemed as the very best rich red Rose. Very large, double, full and sweet; excellent.

Isabelle Sprunt. A canary yellow, very free bloomer, literally lavishing its large, beautiful buds. Fragrant, strong-growing, and requires but little attention.

Jean Liabaud. Velvety crimson, shaded with black.

John Hopper. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full. A stout, strong grower and free bloomer. Bears a succession of flowers extending through the season, and is one of the best of the class in this region.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. This beautiful Rose has not only a royal name, but is a royal Rose as well. We have white Roses that have elegant buds, but when full blown

are not all that is desired. Then again, we have white Roses that are elegant when full blown, but have poor buds. This Rose combines both these good qualities. It is a continuous bloomer, producing successive crops of buds, and formed with large petals of best substance; shows no center when fully open. Color a pure snowy white.

La France. No variety can surpass it in delicate coloring—silvery rose shades, with pink. It has a satin sheen over all its petals. It is universally regarded as the most useful of Roses, for it is hardy beyond question. Blooms continuously.

La Princess Vera. Pale flesh, changing to salmon.

Louis Philippe. (Bengal or China.) Rich, dark, velvety crimson; profuse bloomer, good form and substance, full and double; fragrant.

Madame Camille. Delicate rosy flesh, changing to salmon.

Madame de Watteville. Color a beautiful creamy yellow, tinged with rosy blush; large, shell-like petals, having bright crimson shaded border.

Madame Lambard. This fine old Rose is still the queen of the garden. Hardy, strong, vigorous grower, beautiful foliage. Color rosy bronze, passing to salmon and fawn; carmine veins passing through the petals. Large double flower, beautiful bud.

Marie Lambert. Pure white; a grand Rose for bedding; from its freedom of flowering it is called the "White Her-mosa."

Marie Van Houtte. Lovely pale yellow, suffused with pink.

Malmaison. (Bourbon.) A beautiful, rich, creamy flesh, distinctly and elegantly shaded clear, peachy red, with a rose center; the flowers are exceedingly large, perfectly double and deliciously fragrant; produces the most perfect flowers in the hottest weather.

Mrs. John Laing. This is, we believe, the finest hardy Rose of its color ever offered. It is an exquisite shade of shell pink, deliciously fragrant, of the largest size; entirely hardy and everblooming.

Papa Gontier. (Tea.) A strong grower, with fine, healthy foliage; the buds are large and long, with thick, broad petals of a dark carmine-crimson color, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower.

Paul Neyron. Deep, shining crimson; very large and handsome.

Safrano. (Tea.) Bright apricot-yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; very fragrant.

Sombreuil. Beautiful white, tinted with delicate rose. A very strong-growing border Rose; an old-time favorite.

Souvenir de President Carnot. Color illuminated pink, shading to ivory white at the edge of petals; is a strong, free grower; has handsome foliage; long, pointed buds, extra large size; easy to grow, and is just the Rose for our Southern gardens. It will please all.

Souvenir de Wootton. Color velvety red, equal to Jacqueminot. It is a double Rose, and is good in bud, half open, or fully expanded. Full, open flowers, frequently 6 inches in diameter. A most excellent Rose.

The Bride. (Tea.) One of the most beautiful white Tea Roses. It is a sport from Catherine Mermet, with which it is identical in growth and shape of flowers. The flowers are very large and double, on long, stiff stems, of fine texture and substance, and last a long time in a fresh state after being cut, making it one of the best varieties for corsage wear or bouquets. During extremely hot weather it becomes a pinkish white, at other times a beautiful pure white.

Vick's Caprice. This is the only hardy Rose that has any variegation. It is a vigorous grower, and bears large and fragrant flowers of bright rose, distinctly

striped rich crimson. A Rose that is sure to attract attention.

William Allen Richardson. Orange-yellow, with dark center; the buds are very handsome; half climbing habit. A variety much sought after.

Zelia Pradel. White, with a yellowish center; half climbing habit; excellent.

CLIMBING ROSES

Crimson Rambler. The most wonderful red climbing Rose known, one shoot having produced 300 blooms at one time.

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. Deep yellow; an old and favorite variety; shows its deep color best when budded.

La Marque. Pure white; large and double; borne in clusters.

Marechal Niel. Beautiful deep sulphur-yellow.

Reine Marie Henriette. Cherry red; strong grower.

Solfaterre. Sulphur-yellow; large and full; double; very fragrant.

Meteor. The brightest colored of all Roses. It has been called a Perpetual Blooming Climbing General Jacqueminot. All who know "Gen. Jack" will call to mind its beautiful, high-colored, rich, velvety red buds and flowers. Climb-



Bud of Souvenir de President Carnot.

ing Meteor is the acme of all red Climbing Roses.

Golden Chain, or Climbing Safrano. (Reve d'Or.) A beautiful pillar Rose, being a strong climber. Color orange-yellow or deep saffron; good size, full and sweet.

SHRUBS AND TREES

MAGNOLIA FUSCATA (Banana Shrub). A most desirable evergreen shrub ; hardy South, but for conservatories North. The brownish yellow flowers, which appear in early spring, emit a delightful banana fragrance, which makes this plant very popular. Plants 8 to 10 inches, 25 cts.; larger plants, from 50 cts. to 75 cts.

OLEA FRAGRANS (Tea Olive). One of the most desirable and popular shrubs ; flowers white, small, but of exquisite fragrance, and blooms nearly all winter. Several sizes, 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE. A subvariety of the China Tree. Of remarkably fast growth ; very symmetrical, resembling an umbrella in shape. One of the handsome deciduous trees ; cannot be surpassed as a shade tree. 2 years old, 5 to 7 feet, well branched, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

CAMPHOR TREE (*Laurus Camphora*). This makes a beautiful tree for lawn or garden. It is entirely free from all diseases and insects and is being largely planted for its gum. Grows very rapidly. 1-year transplanted trees, 12 to 15 inches, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

AMOR RIVER PRIVET (*Ligustrum Amurense*). One of the best plants for hedging in the South. Small, light green leaves ; evergreen ; flowers white. 2 to 4 ft., 75 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

EVERGREENS

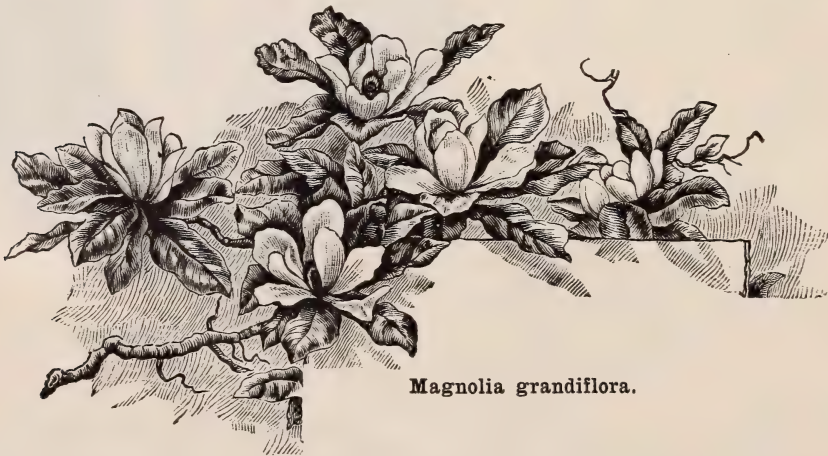
Biota aurea. Golden ; a beautiful, compact tree of golden hue ; most desirable ; a popular and well-known variety. 1 to 2 feet, 25 cts.

Biota compacta (Compact Arborvitæ). The above can be pruned to grow in any desired form, and are very handsome. Nice trees, 1 to 2 feet, 25 cts.

Magnolia grandiflora. The well-known "Magnolia" of our native forests. The most magnificent of our broad-leaved evergreens. The trees bloom when quite small. The flowers are very large, pure waxy white, and of the most delicious fragrance. All of our plants have been once transplanted and are very fine. 1 to 2 feet, 25 cts. ; larger sizes, 50 and 75 cts. each.

GIANT BEGGAR WEED

The greatest forage plant known to the South. Makes the finest of hay, and as a soil renovator has no equal. Seeds itself each year. Rough seed, that will clean 65 to 70 per cent, 15 cts. per lb., \$1.75 per bushel of 15 pounds ; cleaned seed by mail, 40 cts. per lb. ; freight or express, 25 cts. per lb.



Magnolia grandiflora.

Some Hints ON Profitable Pecan Growing.

So many have written me for information on the subject of pecan growing that I decided to embody my experience along that line in pamphlet-form for distribution to customers and others needing such information.

[Our general catalogue of "Fruits and Flowers especially selected and grown for the Southern States" mailed free on application.]

Selection of Land. This is of first importance, for, no matter how careful one may be in the selection of trees, after treatment, &c., unless the soil is suitable, all his efforts will be fruitless.

Don't be so foolish as to plant pecan trees on old, worn-out land, thinking to bring it up and the trees into bearing by fertilizer and care. Plant a pecan grove on the very best land you have or can get.

If possible choose a medium hammock, that from which hickory trees have been cleared being best, naturally moist but not low and wet as the pecan will not thrive on land where water stands any length of time. Good high pine land that will yield a good crop of corn will answer.

Preparation. The land should be deeply plowed and subsoiled and well harrowed some time before trees are to be planted that soil may settle.

Selection of Trees. If you intend planting trees of your own growing they should grow a year or two in nursery row, then be grafted or budded and allowed to grow

another year in nursery when they are ready for planting in grove. I would not plant the nuts in the field where trees are wanted as they will not receive the care they require to make them grow off thriftily and it is my judgement that a transplanted tree will, as a rule, have a better shaped top naturally than one not transplanted.

If you intend buying the trees from a nursery, select a concern you can trust to deal honestly with you, and if possible get sample nuts of the varieties offered that you may know what you are planting, supposing of course, that you will plant nothing but grafted or budded trees, and if you plant seedlings it is, of course, much better to use trees grown from choice seed. It is well to combine the following good qualities in the varieties selected if possible: Large size, good flavor, full meat, prolificness and thin shell. While there seems now to be a great demand for very large nuts it is my judgement that in the near future a medium sized nut combining the other qualities mentioned will be the main market nut; though as in other fruits I think that in planting a commercial grove it is advisable to plant several varieties that we may suit all tastes. Trees bearing the smaller sized nuts are the more prolific, as a rule. Plant grafted or budded trees, for you then know what they will bear. You will get returns from your trees sooner and in planting seedlings you wait several years to find out that fully two-thirds of the trees bear small worthless nuts and scarcely two trees bearing the same kind of nuts. Sorry to say I have a sample of this on my own grounds.

Planting. The best time to plant the trees is during December and January that they may have the full benefit of spring rains and become well established before dry, hot weather. Dig the holes one and a half to two feet across and two feet deep and forty to fifty feet apart each way; thoroughly mix a good handful of complete fertilizer or a shovel full of WELL ROTTED stable manure or compost with the soil thrown out; now cut back the main or tap root of the trees to eighteen inches in length, being careful that roots do not get dry at all in the operation; have a wet sack or blanket at hand and as you trim wrap trees up in it and they should be carried to the field in this wet sack and be taken out one at a time as planted; when ready to plant throw back enough of the soil into the hole to leave it eighteen inches deep which makes it the proper depth for the tree and gives a loose soil for roots to go down into; now get into the hole with both feet, stand tree in center of the hole and have a helper to rake soil in while you straighten out the small side roots and tramp soil closely around them; when hole is nearly full pour in a bucket of water, coming back later on to fill up hole after water has settled away. After a good rain has settled soil about the trees rake in about half pound of good fertilizer around each tree. Planted in this way in good soil the trees will

live and grow off thriftily. I have practiced mulching with leaves or trash but find it makes a harbor for mice, moles, &c., and that they loosen the soil up too much by burrowing around under it. I prefer to keep the top soil cultivated about the trees rather than to mulch them.

Fertilizing and Cultivation. The trees should be fertilized in January and June of each year, increasing the quantity as the trees increase in size, good complete fertilizer is best, and the land should be cleanly cultivated until about July or August.

Planting Crops in the Grove. The first few years while the trees are small such crops as potatoes, peas, or pinders may be planted in the middles allowing more room each year for the trees as their fine feeding roots spread out very rapidly. Do not plant corn, cotton or oats in the grove as they draw too heavily upon the soil both of fertility and moisture. The idea should be to get the trees up to good size soon as possible. A good plan is to plant peaches and plums in the middles as they would bear several crops before the pecans would need the land. After trees come in to bearing I plow the land very shallow about once in two years sowing peas broadcast. You can pick the peas and allow the vines to decay on the land for fertilizer.

Enemies of the Pecan. The Twig Girdler or Sawyer bug is perhaps the worst enemy of the pecan especially while the trees are small as by cutting off the branches it makes them illshaped and sometimes ruins the tree entirely, but after the trees are 4 to 6 years old a moderate amount of this pruning is an advantage as it increases the bearing surface of the tree. This insect lays its eggs in the bark of the twigs and then cuts the twig off and it falls to the ground and in time the eggs hatch. All of these twigs should be gathered up at once and burned as by so doing the pest may be kept within bounds.

While small the tress should be examined occasionally for the pecan borer, a worm that bores into the tree and is easily found by the chips they bring out and drop to the ground. Insert a small wire and destroy the worms soon as discovered for if allowed full sway they may kill the tree outright or so badly cripple it that it will never be profitable.

Age of Bearing. Seedling trees usually bear a few nuts at 4 to 6 years old and at 8 to 10 years about a peck of nuts may be expected. From that age on the crop increases very rapidly as a tree at 20 years frequently bears 200 to 250 pounds of nuts.

Grafted or budded trees begin bearing 3 to 4 years from the bud or graft.

The buds and grafts used in my nursery were taken from bearing trees and can be depended on to be true to name. When possible I send purchasers of trees samples of the nuts so that they may know what to expect from the trees.

Varieties Grown and for Sale by Me.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY.—This nut originated in Mississippi and is described by competent judges as the finest nut grown. Size medium to large; shell very thin and a beautiful brown color, full meated and very little membrane. The meats are easily taken from shell whole and shine as if varnished. The nuts easily bring \$1.00 per lb. for seed.

LOUISIANA.—Tree originated from seed bought in New Orleans. It is a long nut pointed at both ends and in size about $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches; shell thin and meat full and fine flavored, parts readily from shell and with very little membrane or partition; tree a full and regular bearer.

JUMBO.—Origin same as Louisiana; very large, (50 to lb.), medium shell, meat good flavor, partition quite thick.

COLUMBIAN.—Description same as Jumbo.

EGG SHELL.—Origin same as Louisiana; very large egg-shaped and very thin shell: meat sweet and full; tree not yet in full bearing.

EGG SHELL No. 2.—Origin same as Egg Shell but about two-thirds as large, but I think a better flavored nut; shell quite thin.

LADY FINGER.—The tree was growing on my grounds when I bought the place, bears a long slim nut small in size but very full of finely flavored meat; shell thin with very little partition and meat parts readily; a very fine table nut; tree is a regular and full bearer.

Prices of Trees.

Special, Admiral Schley:

1	year	grafts or buds	6 to 12 in.	75c each,	\$8.00 per dozen.
1	"	"	1 to 2 ft.	\$1.00 each,	\$10.00 "
1	"	"	2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50 "	\$15.00 "
2	"	"	3 to 6 ft.	\$2.00 "	" "

Louisiana, Jumbo, Columbian, Egg Shell:

1	year	buds or grafts	6 to 12 in.	65c each,	\$6.00 per dozen
1	"	"	1 to 2 ft.	75c "	\$7.50 "
1	"	"	2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00 "	\$9.00 "
2	"	"	3 to 6 ft.	\$1.50 "	" "

Egg Shell No. 2 and Lady Finger:

1	year	buds or grafts	6 to 12 in.	50c each,	\$5.00 per dozen
1	"	"	1 to 2 ft.	60c "	\$6.00 "
1	"	"	2 to 3 ft.	75c "	\$7.50 "

Seedlings, Louisiana:

1 to 2 ft. 15c each, \$1.25 per 10, \$10.00 per 100.

Seedlings, common for stocks:

1 to 2 ft. 10c each, 75c per 10, \$6.00 per 100, \$50.00 per 1000.

I would advise planting Admiral Schley, Louisiana, and Egg Shell for main crop with a few trees of the others for a variety. Very truly yours,

D. L. PIERSON, PROP.
Monticello, Fla., Aug. 1. 1901. SUMMIT NURSERIES.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
1 by 1	43,560	9 by 9	537	17 by 17	150
2 by 2	10,890	10 by 10	435	18 by 18	134
3 by 3	4,840	11 by 11	360	19 by 19	120
4 by 4	2,722	12 by 12	302	20 by 20	108
5 by 5	1,742	13 by 13	257	25 by 25	69
6 by 6	1,210	14 by 14	222	30 by 30	48
7 by 7	888	15 by 15	193	35 by 35	35
8 by 8	680	16 by 16	170	40 by 40	27

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

	Feet each way		Feet each way
Peaches	15 to 20	Grapes—Northern varieties	8 to 10
Plums	12 to 15	Southern Muscadine	18 to 25
Pears—Le Conte and Kieffer	25 to 30	Quinces	12 to 15
Oranges—hardy kinds	18 to 20	Figs	12 to 15
Japan Persimmons	15 to 20	Pecan	40 to 50
Apples—standard	18 to 20		

PREPARING THE TREES FOR PLANTING

The broken or mutilated portions of the roots *must be cut off*, so as to leave the ends smooth and sound, and the ends of all the other roots should be pruned. From the ends the new fibrous roots usually start. Use a sharp knife, and be careful to slope from the underside, so that the cut surface will face downward.

PRUNING AT TIME OF PLANTING

One-year old peaches, pears, apples, plums, prunes, apricots, almonds, quinces, Japanese persimmons, mulberries, etc., should be trimmed to a straight stem and cut back so as to stand from 2 to 4 feet high, according to the height that you wish them to head; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet is the height preferred by most orchardists. Be very particular to leave 4 or 5 well-developed buds at the top of the stem; this is very important, and if there is none at the desired height, you will have to cut higher or lower.

INSECTS AND REMEDIES

No plant exists that does not in some manner furnish food for something else, hence all of our fruits and flowers are subject to attacks from insects and fungoids. The remedies here given are necessarily brief, but if properly and persistently applied they will, in most cases, prove effective.

Borer. This small white grub attacks trees at the crown. Their presence may be known by the gummy juice oozing out near the ground. Dig them out with a sharp knife, and remove all dead bark. As a preventive of further depredations, apply twice a year a quart of unleached ashes around the tree, or wash the tree with lye below the branches down as low as the wound extends. This is good for the tree, whether there is anything the matter with it or not.

Curculio. This is a small grayish brown beetle that stings the plum and other stone fruits from the time they are formed until they are nearly grown. The beetle lays its egg in the puncture, and this egg hatches into a small white grub, that destroys the fruit. Spray the trees once each week, or after each rain, with a solution of one pound of London purple or Paris green dissolved in 200 gallons of water. Another remedy is to jar the trees with a padded mallet, after spreading a sheet under the tree to catch the beetles and affected fruit, which should be burned. Do this every two or three days. These remedies should be applied from the time the fruit first forms until it is two-thirds grown.

Caterpillars. These are sometimes quite destructive if left alone, but by diligently removing the nests as fast as they appear, serious damage can be prevented.

Plant Lice. Spray with tobacco solution or kerosene emulsion.

Grape Mildew. Spray with Bordeaux mixture.

SOLUTIONS

Tobacco Water. One pound of tobacco boiled in 3 gallons of water.

London Purple, or Paris Green Solution. One pound of London purple or Paris green dissolved in 200 gallons of water. Add one gallon of lime water.

Bordeaux Mixture. One pound of sulphate of copper dissolved in 1 gallon of hot water; in another vessel slake 1 pound of rock lime in 6 quarts of cold water; when cool, pour in the copper solution and strain. Add 4 gallons of water before using.

Kerosene Emulsion. Four pounds of whale-oil soap dissolved in 1 gallon boiling water; add to this while hot 2 gallons of kerosene; churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes the consistency of butter. Add 30 gallons of water before using.

VARIETIES

All the fruit trees and plants offered in this Catalogue will be found reliable, and suited to this climate. Many varieties in the long lists offered by some nurserymen so closely resemble each other as to be confusing, to say the least, and many are not worthy of a place in a Southern orchard or garden, not being adapted to our soil and climate. *Plant Southern-grown trees in this climate every time.*



Summit Nurseries

D. L. PIERSON, Proprietor

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA